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affairs he will have some voice as the budget will be prepared in consulta-tion with him and as a member of the Advisory Committee, he will be able to have his views considered by it.

13. Pilgrims from all parts of the country flock to this devasthanam and its main source of income has always been offerings made by the public and at present they have no satisfactory means of getting their grievances considered by the authorities of the devasthanam. The Advisory Committee provided for in the Bill will supply this want and the public can, through their representatives, returned by the Madras Legislative Council, suggest improvements in the various branches of the temple administration. This will go a great way to allay the prevailing discontent among the worshippers.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 282 asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 67 supra.]

Statement of collections up to 30th June 1931.

(1)

District.	First quarter. RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	10,660	8	0
Vizagapatam	26,520	0	0
East Godavari	18,260	0	0
West Godavari	7,727	8	0
Kistna	11,987	8	0
Guntur	15,600	0	0
Nellore	11,862	8	0
Cuddapah	6,152	8	0
Anantapur	8,810	0	0
Bellary	19,610	0	0
Kurnool	7,602	8	0
Chingleput	16,792	8	0
Chittoor	10,922	8	0
North Arcot	19,427	8	0
South Arcot	10,627	8	0

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Statement of collections up to 30th June 1931.

District.	First quarter. RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore	26,907	8	0
Trichinopoly	23,485	0	0
Madura	55,155	0	0
Ramnad	46,120	0	0
Tinnevelly	30,722	8	0
Coimbatore	70,592	8	0
Nilgiris	51,662	8	0
Salem	35,927	8	0
South Kanara	32,997	8	0
Malabar	35,970	0	0
Madras City	1,61,651	0	0
Total	7,73,754	0	0

(2)

G.O. No. 1081, L. & M., dated 28th March 1931.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent, Government Press, and the Superintendent of Stationery are requested to submit to Government on the 15th April each year, a statement showing the expenses in connexion with the working of the above Act.

2. The method of annual payment to each local body from the proceeds of the tax will be as follows. The total sum due to local bodies has in the first instance been determined tentatively and for immediate purposes at 66 lakhs on the basis of the average gross revenue from tolls and vehicle tax on motor vehicles for three years ending 1929–30. The amount payable on this basis to each participating local body is shown in the appendix to this order. A detailed and more accurate adjustment of the compensation amounts is being worked out with reference to section 10 (2) (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) and to the substitution of 1931 for 1930 in clause 10 (1). Any discrepancies in the amounts due to local bodies as a result of the rough and ready calculation adopted in the first instance will be adjusted later when the amount finally due to each local body is ascertained.

3. The sum of 66 lakhs as above will be taken as the basic amount for purposes of distribution in 1931–32. On 15th April 1931, three-sixteenths of the amount or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. On 15th July 1931 another three-sixteenths of the amount or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. On 15th October 1931 a further three-sixteenths of the amount

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or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. On 15th January 1932 a further three-sixteenths of the amount or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. Thus three-quarters of the amount due in 1931–32 will be paid within the year. The remaining quarter or such portion thereof as the proceeds of the tax will meet will be disbursed as soon as the net proceeds excluding charges of collection and the amount to be credited to Government under section 10 (1) (*b*) or 10 (3) can be ascertained definitely from the accounts. At the close of the year, that is to say, on the 31st March 1932, a rough estimate of the proceeds actually taken during the year will be made and if this new figure is less than 66 lakhs it will be substituted for the original 66 lakhs as the basic amount for distribution during 1932–33. Distribution for 1932–33 will then be made in the same manner as above. The procedure for 1932–33 will be repeated for subsequent years.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
,, the Commissioner of Police.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press.
,, the Superintendent of Stationery.
,, all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Chairmen, Municipal Councils.
,, all Collectors
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Director of Public Health.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Accountant-General, through Finance.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Law (Legislative) (Drafting) and (General) Departments.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Public (Police) Department.
,, the Public Works and Labour Department.

Appendix.

(1) *Madras Corporation.*

	In thousands.
	RS.
Tolls	1,00
Vehicle taxation	2,75
Total ...	3,75 or
	3,75,000

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(2) *District Boards.*

	In thousands. RS.		In thousands. RS.
Anantapur	53	Madura	3,82
North Arcot	1,39	Malabar	2,30
South ,, ...	1,72	Nellore	48
Bellary	48	Nilgiris	1,31
Chingleput	1,48	Ramnad	2,84
Chittoor	60	Salem	2,73
Coimbatore	3,22	Tanjore	2,09
Cuddapah	64	Tinnevelly	2,34
Ganjam	98	Trichinopoly	2,03
East Godavari	1,55	Vizagapatam	1,65
West ,, ...	71		
Guntur	87	Total ...	38,32
South Kanara	66		
Kistna	97		or
Kurnool	93		38,32,000

(3) *Municipal Councils.*

	In thousands. RS.		In thousands RS.
Anantapur	7	Cuddapah	14
Hindupur	18	Prodattur	18
Tadpatri	13	Berhampur	33
Gudiyattam	14	Chicacole	15
Tiruppattur	16	Parlakimedi	9
Tiruvannamalai	27	Cocanada	35
Vaniyambadi	10	Peddapuram	15
Vellore	46	Rajahmundry	32
Wallajapet	17	Chirala	13
Chidambaram	28	Guntur	50
Cuddalore	36	Narasaraopet	15
Villupuram	14	Ongole	6
Adoni	19	Tenali	23
Bellary	20	Mangalore	15
Hospet	11	Bezwada	32
Chingleput	22	Ellore	36
Conjeeveram	33	Masulipatam	23
Saidapet	17	Palacole	30
Chittoor	21	Kurnool	23
Tirupati	7	Nandyal	36
Coimbatore	90	Bodinayakkanur	15
Dharapuram	39	Dindigul	51
Erode	50	Kodaikanal	7
Pollachi	1,02	Madura	1,37
Tiruppur	55	Palni	27
Udamalpet	46	Periyakulam	27

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(3) *Municipal Councils*—cont.

	In thousands. RS.		In thousands. RS.
Calicut	22	Tanjore	96
Cannanore	7	Tiruvarur	23
Cochin	5	Palamcottah	34
Palghat	14	Tinnevelly	28
Tellicherry	11	Tuticorin	34
Nellore	27	Srirangam	11
Coonoor	6	Karur	34
Ootacamund	20	Trichinopoly	58
Karaikudi	67	Anakapalle	23
Sivakasi	13	Bimlipatam	8
Srivilliputtur	18	Vizagapatam	22
Virudhunagar	29	Vizianagram	43
Salem	95		
Kumbakonam	60	Total ...	23,93
Mannargudi	25		
Mayavaram	22		or
Negapatam	23		23,93,000

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 283 asked by Mr. V. T. Arasu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 69 supra.]

Duties of the Public Analyst to Government.

A.—Permanent duties.

1. To advise the Government on technical points in connexion with the working of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918.

2. To make recommendations for standards for foodstuffs to be prescribed by Government under section 20 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918.

3. To assist local public analysts by—

(*a*) investigating food adulteration in the presidency and recommending methods of detection; and

(*b*) giving them advice on any technical difficulties which may arise.

4. To act, when required, as reference analyst under section 16 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, when the certificate of the analyst is contested.

5. To examine and report on samples of foods and drugs forwarded by Government hospitals and institutions or by Government officials carrying out inspection duties in the presidency.